FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 031 14 February 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Berlin Conference on Nuclear Exports Ends [ADN] AA 1
CEMA Countries Sign Research Protocol [Prague] AA 1

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Geneva Disarmament Conference Activities Reported BB 1
GDR, CSSR, FRG View C-Weapons BB 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Feb]
Romanian Delegate Speaks [AGERPRES] BB 1

ALBANIA

Alia Speaks at Meetings in Mirdite District B 1
Rreshen Rally 10 Feb B 1
Alia Speech at Rally B 2
Mirdite District Party Plenum B 5
Alia Party Plenum Address B 6

BULGARIA

PRC Economic Relations Seeing 'Revitalization' C 1
Filipov Signs Economic Agreement, Departs Iraq C 1
Cooperation Agreement C 1
Return to Sofia C 2
Baghdad Reportage, Communique C 2
Dyulgerov Leaves for Budapest TU Conference C 2
Antonov Prosecutor Gives 'Partial' Summation C 2
[Khranov, Petrov]
Government Commission Discusses Weather Problems C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Congratulates USSR's Kuznetsov on Birthday D 1
Husak, Strougal Greet Iran on National Day D 1
Slovak Interior Ministry Holds Party Conference D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Jan]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Further on Alleged Abu Nidal Treatment in GDR E 1
No Summit With 'Arafat E 1
[Bonn DIE WELT 13 Feb]
GDR Denies Report E 1
[DPA]
FRG Citizen Imprisoned 10 Years for Espionage E 2

Axen Goes to Bonn for Nuclear-Free Zone Talks E 2
[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 13 Feb]
Sci-Tech Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR E 3
People's Army SED Conference Held in Dresden E 3
Kessler, Bruenner Speak E 3
Krenz Addresses Conference E 3
Briefs: Lignite Production; Halle Bezirk Youth Projects; E 4
New Cargo Ship

HUNGARY

Council of Ministers Discusses Press Act F 1
TU Congress Opens; Lazar, Leaders in Presidium F 1
Leaders, Soviets Attend Liberation Ceremony F 1
Libyan Delegation Visits Trade Union Council F 2
Hungary To Issue Challenger Commemorative Stamp F 2

POLAND

Kolodziejczyk Replaces Janczyszyn as Navy Chief G 1
Orzechowski Replaces Olszowski in PZPR Panel G 1
Malinowski Receives Soviet's Voss on IPU Visit G 1
DPRK Radio, TV Cooperation Pact Signed G 1
'Candor' on Differences Cited on PCI Anniversary G 2
[Zralek in TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Jan]
Hunger-Striking Dissident Said Moved to Hospital [AFP] G 3
Messner Addresses Higher Education Council G 3
Swirgon Interviewed on Youth's, Party's Future G 4
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 7-9 Feb]
Urban Conference: Economic, Polling Results G 6
[Gembicka, Dworecki]
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Trade Union Accord Session G 9
[Grabczynsk, 1-2 Feb]

ROMANIA

Transportation Slows as Snowstorm Strikes H 1
Cars Banned, Railways Close H 1
Ceausescu Chairs Enlarged Agricultural Plenum H 2
Ceausescu Receives Sudanese Council Member H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

War Criminal Andrija Artukovic To Face Trial I 1
Trial May Rekindle Tensions [AFP] I 1
Vlajkovic Sends Congratulations to Iran I 2
[BORBA 11 Feb]
Albania's Alia Supporting SFRY Irredentists I 2
Albanian Nationalists Active in Macedonia I 3
[Nikolic in BORBA 6 Feb]
LCY 'Malfunctioning' in Leadership Role I 4
[Vignjevic in BORBA 5 Feb]
Executive Council Reviews Development Goals I 5
Bosnia-Hercegovina CC Sets Date for Congress I 6
[Demirovic, Zulic in BORBA 1-2 Feb]
Writer's Association Protests Arrest of Professor I 7
[Djukic]

BERLIN CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR EXPORTS ENDS

LD132230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (ADN) -- A 2-day session of socialist countries that are exporters of nuclear materials, nuclear equipment, and technologies ended in Berlin on Thursday [13 February].

The participants in the session stressed that the implementation of the comprehensive program contained in the 15 January 1986 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the event of a simultaneous ban on offensive space weapons would result in a fundamental improvement of the international situation by eliminating the danger of nuclear war and strengthening peace on earth.

The conference discussed a broad range of problems connected with the further strengthening of the international system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Praising the positive results of the third review conference on the application of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty the participants at the session supported the speediest possible realization of the decisions and recommendations of that conference which are aimed at banning nuclear weapons tests and consolidating the international system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

On this matter, special attention was devoted to discussing measures to strengthen controls on nuclear exports. The participants spoke in favour of a comprehensive development of international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and stressed the great importance of strict adherence by all parties to the obligations derived from the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and other international agreements.

The participants at the session also expressed support for the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency to safeguard the system of nuclear nonproliferation and supported a further increase in that organization's role in safeguarding controls, especially in the states not in possession of nuclear weapons.

The delegation leaders were received by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

CEMA COUNTRIES SIGN ENERGY RESEARCH PROTOCOL

LD131921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] A session of plenipotentiaries of the Bureau for Cooperation Among CEMA Countries in Energy Engineering ended in Brno with the signing of a protocol. Specialists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia prepared a draft intergovernmental agreement on the main directions of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between CEMA countries and Yugoslavia in energy engineering. The aim of the agreement is to speed up the research, development, and production of energy equipment in the participating countries to meet international standards.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

GDR, CSSR, FRG View C-Weapons

AU131928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Geneva (ADN) -- On Tuesday [11 February] as was announced at the conference, representatives of the GDR, CSSR, and FRG to the Geneva Disarmament Conference conducted an exchange of views on problems related to banning chemical weapons. In this context the GDR and CSSR representatives pointed out that regional measures such as, for example, the establishment of zones free from chemical weapons would exert a positive influence on bringing about a comprehensively effective agreement, applicable worldwide, on the banning and elimination of chemical weapons. Proceeding from this, they explained the interest of their respective governments, in keeping with a proposal submitted earlier, in conducting trilateral negotiations with the FRG on setting up a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

Romanian Delegate Speaks

AU132021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 13/2/1986 -- Taking the floor during the debates in the plenum of the Disarmament Conference, the Romanian representative pointed out the special responsibility incumbent on this body and expressed Romania's support to the Soviet proposals issued on January 15 this year regarding a stagewise materialization of the nuclear disarmament until the end of the century, as well as the hope that everything would be done by either side to reach mutually acceptable solutions as soon as possible. At the same time the fact was highlighted that activity has to be intensified in view of achieving general disarmament, in the field of conventional arms and military effectives included, and of cutting the military budgets.

The Romanian delegate spoke up for the opening of effective negotiations on the items in the agenda of the conference regarding a halt in the arms race, the nuclear disarmament, bans on the nuclear tests and measures for the prevention of war. An important step towards an activization of proceedings has been made by the resumption of the negotiations in view of working out an international treaty on banning all tests with nuclear weapons. Also very important is the conference's looking into all the aspects related to preventing the arms race in the outer space and the initiation of concrete negotiations in this respect.

Considering the progress made so far by the conference in point of the negotiations regarding the chemical weapons, the Romanian representative pointed out the need for the current session to work insistently to ensure a progress of the negotiations on the draft convention regarding the banning and destruction of the chemical weapons. The sides highlighted the special importance of certain initiatives aiming at preventive measures against spreading the chemical weapons.

ALIA SPEAKS AT MEETINGS IN MIRDITE DISTRICT

Rreshen Rally 10 Feb

AU110928 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Is Welcomed With Love and Enthusiasm by the People of Mirdite District -- Grand Rally in the Town of Rreshen" -- ATA headline]

[TExt] Tirana, February 10 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on a visit to the District of Mirdite, today.

At the entrance of the town he was received by the First Secretary of the District Party Committee Gjela Biba, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council Petraq Kalemi, and other comrades. Present was also the member of the Central Committee of the party Sofokli Lazri.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and warmly greets veteran mothers and heroes of socialist labour. He salutes with the fist up and cordially shakes hands with aged people and youngsters, metallurgists, miners, workers, cooperativists, militarymen, Pioneers of Enver. The people of Mirdite expresses once again their boundless love for the party, the steel like unity round its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

At the entrace of the city where the monument to four Mirdite heroines, Mrike Lokja Shkurta Cara, Marta Tarazhi and Prenda Tarzhi is erected, Comrade Ramiz Alia stops and lays bouquets of flowers in token of honour and veneration for the brave girls of Mirdite.

Then a grand popular rally is organised at the main square.

The rally was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee Gjela Biba.

Amidst the indescribable joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Ali took the floor.

Those present listened to the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia with great attention. It was often punctuated by the powerful applauses and acclamations for our glorious Party of Labour.

While declaring the rally closed, Comrade Gjela Biba said: "On behalf of the people of Mirdite we promise you Comrade Ramiz that the your warm words and estimations for the people of our district make us enthusiastic and encourage to fulfil and overfulfill all the tasks set by the party".

Cordial Meeting With the Metallurgists of Rubik

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the copper refinement plant of the town of metallurgists, Rubik. There he was welcomed with love by hundreds of metallurgists, miners, geologists, pupils of the metallurgical secondary school and Pioneers of Enver. Comrade Ramiz Alia warmly meets and shakes hands with veterans and young metallurgists.

At first, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the alloy copper smelting workshop. He took interest in the working conditions and the attained results. Visiting this and other workshops, Comrade Ramiz Ali met with metallurgists who acquainted him with different technological processes and with the efforts they are making to fulfil rhythmically the tasks of the plan.

The director of the plant, Ndue Gega informed Comrade Ramiz Ali of the work and the results of this collective. During the last five year plan the metallurgists fulfilled the tasks of blister copper, refined copper, bronze production, in the total industrial production and in the net income of the enterprise. During January this year the plan was fulfilled in all indexes.

Then, amidst the applauses Comrade Ramiz Ali took the floor. It is a special joy, he said, to be among you, among the workers of the copper plant in Rubik, who have always distinguished themselves for innovation, for revolutionary spirit of initiative and for progressive spirit. Therefore, while coming to Mirdite, I could not fail to meet you.

Today your collective claims distinction not only for conscientiousness and discipline at work, but also for a high level of knowledge and education. It is a joyous fact that, as the comrade specialists and workers said here, one third of the collective has acquired secondary education, while over 80 per cent of the youth have the same education. The copper mine in Rubik has realised the tasks well and has a guaranteed and perspective future. We must strive to make these prospects even more guaranteed. This lays down major tasks to the advanced collective of your plant. The work on the technical progress of the plant should be the main front of the specialists and innovators.

We have entered into the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan, which is also the year of the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary, said Comrade Ramiz Alia in continuation. The 13th plenum of the Central Committee of the party called on the people to see to these major events with greatest possible results, as it has become a tradition. The 1986 plan envisages perceptible growth as against last year, particularly in agriculture. He said that we should look forward to the 9th congress of the party with higher results in all the branches and sectors of the economy, culture and defence.

I express my conviction, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, that you, metallurgists, geologists and miners of Rubik will be on the forefront of the work and efforts to achieve high results. Through your example you will also inspire the other collectives in Mirdite and throughout the country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia left the plant being seen off with great love by the metallurgists and other working people of Rubik.

Alia Speech at Rally

AU102009 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Report on Speech given by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Secretariat of the AWP Central Committee, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, at a mass gathering in Mirdite District on 10 February: "From Comrade Ramiz Alia's Speech" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 10 (ATA) -- We are gathered here in the newly built and beautiful Preshen, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others in his speech, soon after the 13th plenum of the Central Committee of the party convened, which as you know, analysed the results of the last year and set important tasks for the realisation of the plan of this year.

He spoke of the patriotic and revolutionary traditions of the people of Mirdite, the radical and all-sided transformations made during the years of the people's power in this district, the realisation of the tasks of the extraction of mineral and the production of copper industry, etc. Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that today Mirdite provides the production of copper industry of [word indistinct] only within three days. The Mirdite working class has supplied our people's economy with millions of tons of mineral and hundreds of thousands of tons of blister copper since the first year after the liberation until today.

The party notices with pleasure he said, that this year too, a revolutionary spirit is prevailing at work. Everywhere the working collectives have taken other pledges to realise the objectives of the revolutionary drive "standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". The method of action is assuming great proportions. Only in January 12,800 thousand [as received] workers took part in the undertaking organized in honour of the Republic Day.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the 8th Five-Year Plan guarantees the continuation of the construction of socialism in all the fields. During this five-year plan, our society will take new steps forward in its development. At the present stage, our country has to pass on a large scale from the extensive road into the intensive way of development, as the general way of the growth of social production, of the creative scientific and artistic activity of progress in all the fields of the life of the country, without neglecting the partial extensive development in separate sectors, centers and regions and in set periods of time.

In the coming year plans, the party has envisaged to increase the motor roads and railways among the northern cities and industrial centers. It is a special pleasure for me to declare that the Central Committee of the party and the government have decided that the construction of Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway line begin. It is one of the most important projects of the 8th five-year plan. The construction of this railway, a new present of the party for these zones, will enliven and make more dynamic the life of the people and the economy, it will serve as a great factor of development not only from the economic point of view but also for the social one.

As always, as it has become a tradition, the party will charge our heroic youth to perform this undertaking.

Speaking of some problems of the international situation, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

The year 1985 has been a year during which much was spoken of Albania in the world. The friends and wellwishers encouraged us to march on the glorious road of the freedom and national independence, socialism, the uncompromising struggle against imperialism and reaction, while the enemies dreamt and were waiting that Albania would change its course. But the insinuations and propaganda clamour of the enemies have neither influence Albania nor will they influence it. Albania has long since chosen its road, through the national liberation war and the people's revolution. Its road has been a single one, the road determined by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the road on which our people has built its new life and marches forward towards better and happier days. There is and there can be no force on earth that can divert it from this brilliant road of the party and Enver Hoxha.

At present the world is experiencing one of the most turbulent periods following the Second World War. The successive economic, political, moral, ideological crisis, etc. have created unstable and explosive situations, have stirred up different tensions and conflicts, new threats and dangers to the security of the peoples and peace in general.

The rivalry of the superpowers and other imperialist countries for hegemony and world domination, their aggressiveness, their strategy of interference, dictate and domination has already influenced all the countries.

What draws more the attention at present is the direct armed interference of the superpowers in various countries as well as in the increase of the military pressure for their subjugation.

The military presence of the superpowers beyond their territories has now assumed great proportions. There are a few countries where there are no American or Soviet military men. Besides the direct military bases, which have been extended, whole contingents of military men have entered into many countries in the forms of advisers, instructors, communicators, etc. The more the arms trade increases, the more complicated and sophisticated they are, the more the number of the American and Soviet Armed Forces, that accompany the weapons sold to other increases.

The American-Soviet confrontation has always influenced directly in the international relations in general and those among different states in particular. This confrontation is sometimes aggravated and sometimes calmed down. But as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, nothing good comes to the world both when the superpowers quarrel or come to terms with each other. In all cases it is the peoples who pay the bill.

Actually, after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, there is a talk about a sort of detente in the Soviet-American relations. But it is a fact that precisely after this meeting, there is noticed a greater aggressiveness by the superpowers, and increase of the pressures and threats on the peoples.

A grave situation is created round Libya. Under pretext and playing the role of international gendarme, the United States of America is making numerous pressures and are speaking of a direct military aggression towards that country. U.S. imperialism tries to justify these barbarous actions with allegedly the struggle against terrorism. Terrorism is not accepted either by the peoples or by genuine revolutionaries. But it cannot be fought by those who have raised terrorism to a system institution, by those who have made it state policy, by those who trample underfoot every international justice and norm. It cannot be combatted by those who they themselves or tl rough their tools, apply the most reppressive and barbarous methods, over the Palestinian and Afghan peoples, over the black population of South Africa and in Nicaragua, by those who threaten and oppress through violence every effort of the peoples to get liberated from the foreign yoke and to decide for their fate themselves.

The situation created is threatening not only to Libya but it is also fraught with dangers for the other countries of the Mediterranean region. Therefore, our people and their government have resolutely denounced the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism against Libya and in general in the Mediterranean, just like they have exposed and denounced the expansionist and hegemonic policy of the two superpowers in other regions of the world as well.

Round us, in the Balkans, too, a situation with quarrels and conflicts premises leading to the possible interference of the superpowers in the zone, is being created.

Yugoslavia is in a general economic, political, and moral crisis, which is constantly deepening. Being plunged into debts and finding it impossible to pay them off, it is forced to accept conditions and make concessions which permit the large scale penetration of foreign capital.

Above all, it is forced to bow to the dictate imposed by the creditors. In such a situation and as a result of it political system, in which everyone is looking after his own affair, different groups, which fight for power, have been activated in Yugoslavia. These groups not only accumulate power to preserve their privileges but are also disposed to link up with and ask for the support of foreign powers in order to realise their hegemonist aims. These developments pose a potential danger which can also threaten the security and peace in the entire Balkan peninsula and elsewhere.

In regard to the situation in Kosovo, we actually notice that it has been further aggravated due to the intensification of attacks of the Great Serb chauvinists the democratic and national rights of the Albanian population. The arrests of boys and girls of Kosovo are increasing from day to day. Yugoslavia is the only country in Europe where, according to statistics of Yugoslav press, more than 300 people have been imprisoned or sentenced over the last 2 or 3 years. Now the Serb politicians are openly asking for the restriction, and even for the abolition of the regional autonomy. As never before their press is insulting and denigrating the outstanding personalities of the national renaissance, the history and cultural values of the Albanians.

Thing have gone so far as to organize and compile petitions with ultra-nationalistic content, filled with provocative appeals for a revival of the genocide against the Albanians as that of the times of Kraljs and Rankovic. The worst of it is that these voices of darkness are also being echoed in public meetings and in the press, in party and social forums.

Every honest person, including the realistic opinion in Yugoslavia, cannot fail to denounce this Great Serb chauvinist hysteria, which bids fresh disaster for the Albanians, and not only for them. Our people, who are justly sensitive to any injustice against or persecution of our brothers of the same blood in Yugoslavia, raised their voice against this hysteria. We have not interfered and are not interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, just as we have not been and are not for its destabilization. Our concern about what happens with the Albanians over the borders, their protection from the oppression and hatred of different chauvinists, is a right which no one can deny us, it is an obligation for us as communists and as Albanians.

We have always declared that the policy pursued and the stands taken towards Kosovo have no prospects. The solution of the problems accumulated there, the stability, the future and the interests of the people of Yugoslavia themselves, hence of the Albanians living there as well, demand to put an end to the anti-Albanian psychosis and the chauvinist adventurism. It demands that the rights that the Yugoslav Constitution recognizes for Kosovo and other Albanian territories be respected and, on this basis, their legitimate demands be solved with understanding equality and justice, Comrade Ramix Alia said in conclusion.

Mirdite District Party Plenum

AU120849 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia attended the proceedings of the plenum of the Mirdite District Party Committee, which convened in the town of Rreshen today before noon.

The members of the plenum and the guests-secretaries of the party grass organisations and leading cadres of the economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, leading cadres of the party of the districts of Mat, Puke and Diber burst out into applause when Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the hall, expressing their joy and enthusiasm for the honour made to them.

The report on the implementation of the tasks of the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the PLA and the decisions of the plenum of the district party committee on the fulfilment of the plan of January delivered by the First Secretary of the District Party Committee Gjela Biba and the contributions of the members of the plenum brought to the fore the work done to control and carry into effect the tasks emerging from the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party. Likewise, the results attained during the first month of the year were pointed out.

The plenum set new targets and concrete tasks for the future to see to the 9th Congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding chin up and chest out.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

Those present listened to the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia with great attention and received it with ardent applauses for our glorious party of labour.

Comrade Ramiz Alia had a joyful lunch amidst the workers, cooperativists, metallurgists, cadres and specialists of the district of Mirdite.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was seen off with love by the inhabitants of the district of Mirdite and returned in Tirana today.

Alia Party Plenum Address

AU120853 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 12 Feb 86

["From the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Plenum of Party Committee of Mirdite District" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 12 (ATA) -- The participation in this meeting, above all, affords me the occasion to bring to you, and to all the communists and working people of the Mirdite District the warmest greetings of the Central Committee of the party and the best wishes for successes in all the fields of political, economic and social activity, said Comrade Ramiz Alia among others.

A sound revolutionary atmosphere exists throughout the country, and this can also be noticed in your district. The working class, the peasantryand the working people have set to work with enthusiasm and unprecedented mobilisation to carry out the tasks of the plan in all indices. As a result of this engagement and impetus at work, important achievements have been recorded all over the country in all sectors during January. In your district, too, the plan for January was realised almost in all the sectors: in geology, mining, copper smelting, construction forest sector and in trade. However, you, just as all the districts, are faced with the task of carrying these achievements further in a rhythmical way and on all fronts.

The copper extractionand smelting industry is the main front of work for the realisation of the plan and the development of the economy in the district of Mirdite, said Comrade Ramiz Alia further on. Mirdite has become the country's main center of this important sector of our extracting and processing industry which has great prospect. Your district provides 40 per cent of the whole copper mineral, over 45 per cent of the volume of its concentrate, one fourth of the blister copper production, the whole refined copper, the pyrite for the production sulphuric acid as well as other copper products.

Thanks to the appreciative work and efforts of the geologists, miners, metallurgists and the party and power organs in the district in general, good results were achieved in industry during the 7th Five Year Plan. The plans of the copper and pyrite minerals and the plan of blister copper production were fulfilled.

The industry progress at great proportions and with numerous ties of supply and cooperation, the commissioning and ever greater use of the natural sources and assets, the development and increase of transport have long ago contributed to surpass the limits of special districts, thus creating gradually the physiognomy of the very broad economic zones, with common characteristics.

Such a very important zone for our country, with ever greater perspectives is that of the northern districts, of Mirdite, Mat, Puke, Diber, Kukes and Tropoje.

Therefore, the party has attached a special attention to all this broad zone, with great assets and resources and with special terrain and climatic conditions, and this care will be greater in all directions: geology, regarding the industrial extracting and processing capacities, hydroenergetics, forest sector and agriculture, transport and the all-round social development of the cities, industrial centers and the construction sites, of all cooperatives up to the remotest villages and places.

The party has envisaged, he stressed further on, that in the 8th Five Year Plan, about 1 billion and 100 million leks, or nearly 20 per cent more than in the 7th Five Year Plan be invested only for the development of the chrome and copper industry. Naturally these and other developments of the economic social life will demand the consolidation and further extension of transports as well, of these indispensable arteries of the organisation of the peoples economy.

In May 1968, in the talk with the cooperative members of Perlat, (village in Mirdite District) Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed: The development of industry, the increase of industrial and agricultural products seek the continuous extension of transport, the construction of roads and railway lines. And as the times passed in the 8th Five Year Plan, we shall begin the construction of Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway line, having adopted measures that the first phase up to Rreshen be over very soon through national undertaking of the youth of all the country. This is a great undertaking which seeks the maximum application of the experience gained so far and the designing, technical and material possibilities for the construction and commissioning of the railways, especially in highland zones and in difficult conditions for construction.

Due to the economic policy pursued continuously by the party and the numerous investments, copper industry has assumed a broad development and has long ago reached the stage of a complex branch with a full extracting and processing cycle, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out.

Regarding copper industry, the upgrading of the copper ores is gradually expanding and this is indispensable for the present and the future. "The question of minerals upgrading, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, is, in essence, a problem of the preservation, conservation and rational use of the mining reserves, which belong not only to our generation, but to the coming ones as well."

This phenomenon which is most characteristic for copper industry should be turned into a factor of the greatest possible economic benefits for other minerals as well.

I express my profound conviction that the geologists, miners and metallurgists, these working people that tackle the most difficult jobs, but who also enjoy the merited respect and care by the whole society, will activate better their forces and mental and physical abilities, to further develop all our copper industry. We have all the possibilities to make copper industry, just as all our heavy extracting and processing industry, with a higher economic and social effectiveness, a more powerful backing for the independent and self-reliant development of peoples economy.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia stresses that the party demands from Mirdite to make quantitative and qualitative progress in industry, particularly in the mining one, but it also demands that a great and constant care be taken of agriculture too. Nearly two decades ago, at the rally with the people of Mirdite, Comrade Enver, after stressing the importance of the fast rate development of industry and mines in your district, instructed that agriculture too make progress in these regions at faster rates, because it has great prospects for Mirdite in the future, whose realisation should be studied and prepared carefully".

Carrying into life the agrarian line of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, just as everywhere, here too, agriculture has made progress. In the district of Mirdite in 1985 as against 1970 the arable land area increased 58 per cent, the number of cows almost doubled and the total agricultural production increased two fold, during the last decade the total income in the agricultural cooperatives increased by about 20 million leks or 1.7 times, and the number of their labour power is increasing with hundreds upon hundreds of labour power a year.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the great possibilities that the mountain district of Mirdite has for the constant growth of the production of grains and other agricultural crops through the further increase of the yields and the large-scale and harmonious implementation of the measures regarding the agricultural production plan, such as those of the technical, economic and organisational nature. Then he also dwelt on some problems of the further development of live-stock sector in the mountain districts of the country, through a maximum utilisation of the pastures, the development of fruit growing, the vine-yards, etc.

The realisation of the targets and tasks of the plan for this year will provide the basis on which we will powerfully rely to advance in the next five year plan. The better the present day tasks of the economy are conceived and realised by the party, its levers and all the workers,; the greater the possibilities, and clear the goals of the progress in the future. Likewise, the better and more scientifically the prospects of the country's development are studied and worked out, the better the potential capacities of the society are used and run. This organic connection between the present and the future of the development of the country, as Comrade Enver Hoxha taught us, is one of the major achievements of our socialist social order, which we should strengthen and raise to a higher level through our work and efforts, through ever greater successes in production and in all other fields of life.

The Central Committee of the party is convinced, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, that the Communists, workers, cooperativists and the intelligentsia of Mirdite District, in a unity of revolutionary thought and action, with a high sense of responsibility and self-denial, will successfully realise every task of the plan will further develop the economy and culture of the region, and will see to the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding, like our entire people, full of success.

PRC ECONOMIC RELATIONS SEEING 'REVITALIZATION'

AU131348 Sofia BTA in English 1249 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- 1952 marked the beginning of Bulgaro-Chinese trade and economic relations. Since then, their development has passed through three stages, the first and the third of which are characterized by an activation of business contacts.

During the first year of commercial cooperation, the exchange of goods ran at 2,100,000 roubles.

Reciprocal trade increased with every passing year to reach 16,300,000 roubles in 1958. The first long-term trade agreement was being fulfilled during the 1958-1960 period. Then the Bulgarian export list included flotation plant, farming machinery, transformers, electric motors, storage batteries, planting stock, metals, etc. Imports consisted predominantly of cotton, textile machines and rubber.

After a nearly 20-year low-tide in business relations, a tendency towards their revitalization is now in evidence. At present the commercial exchange ranges between 60 and 80 million currency leva. Engineering and chemical industry products take up a steadily increasing share in Bulgarian deliveries. Cooperation is promoted in such promising fields as the food industry, hoisting and hauling devices, electronics and electrical engineering.

Techno-scientific ties are also making headway with the exchange of information. The Bulgarian side is expected to receive Chinese specialists and to familiarize them with its experience in viticulture mechanisation, in fruit- and vegetable-processing technologies. Joint researches are planned to be conducted in breeding new tomato and pepper varieties, in developing new methods of their cultivation. Specialists will be exchanging experience in the production of woollen and cotton cloth.

FILIPOV SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT, DEPARTS IRAQ

Cooperation Agreement

AU132145 Sofia BTA in English 2023 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, February 13 (BTA spec. corr.) -- The official friendly visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers to Iraq ended.

Today, the third day of the visit started with a new meeting between Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq. Later they were jointed by officials included in the two delegations.

After the final talks Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan signed an agreement on economic and techno-scientific cooperation for the 1986-1990 period. This document places Bulgaro-Iraqi relations on a sound and long term basis and determines the main trends of cooperation in the following five years. Bulgaria will render Iraq assistance in the development of farming and industry, will continue to construct agricultural and industrial sites and will participate in the development of the infrastructure of that country. The agreement pays special attention to techno-scientific and technological cooperation.

Return to Sofia

AU131617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] A short while ago Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers returned from Iraq. He paid an official, friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the Iraq Government.

Comrade Filipov was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Stoyan Markov, by members of the government,and by other officials.

Baghdad Reportage, Communique

For Baghdad coverage of the visit to Iraq by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, including talks held with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and officials and the communique issued on the visit, see the Iraq section of the 14 February Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

DYULGEROV LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST TU CONFERENCE

AU131425 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation from the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions led by its chairman, Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, has left for Budapest to take part in the 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. Also present at the airport was Istvan Kiss, charge d'affaires and interim of the Hungarian Embassy in Bulgaria.

ANTONOV PROSECUTOR GIVES 'PARTIAL' SUMMATION

AU132113 Sofia BTA in English 1941 GMT Feb 86

[Text] Rome, January 13 (BTA spec. corr. N. Khranov and BTA corr. H. Petrov) -- Today prosecutor Marini continued his summation of the prosecution case at the hearing of the second pope plot trial.

The prosecutor frequently repeated two statements "I'm collecting little stones in order to reconstruct the entire mosaic" and "I'm standing firmly on the ground and I'm adhering to objective facts". Unfortunately the presecutor's choice of little stones to reconstruct the entire mosaic of the truth was quite partial. At least for the time being we have not heard a careful and objective analysis of the procedure reality which undoubtedly refutes the indictment of Investigating Magistrate Martella and the entire machination called "The Bulgarian connection".

Prosecutor Marini continues to develop his line ever more clearly -- to seek separate and isolated facts and to make speculative conclusions in order to confirm Agca's version and to paint a picture which is very far from the objective truth determined before the court.

The prosecutor cited Agca's first testimony given on the day of the attempt on May 13, 1981 in order to argue that as early as then the assailant had allegedly laid the foundations of the "Bulgarian connection" and that it was not suggested to him, "as the defence claims" during the visits of representatives of the secret services to the prison in December 1981 and in March 1982 (when according to the evidence given by the witnesses Agca had been recruited with the aid of the Mafia).

But what was it that Agca had told them? He said that he had bought the gun from a Syrian in Sofia and that he had received his passport there too from one Marsal. As is known these allegations were not confirmed. But for the prosecutor this circumstance is of no importance because with these words of his Agca allegedly warned that if he was not freed he will tell more.

And the truth is quite different. It is precisely in the fact that Agca had visited Bulgaria in the summer of 1980 on his way to Western Europe that the inventors of the "Bulgarian connection" found a point of departure and started to build their slanderous pyramid and to write the script which was later memorized by Agca.

The prosecutor said: "If Agca had wanted to lead the investigation away from the Bulgarians he would not have mentioned as early as then his sojourn in that country. What is more, in his passport showed that he had stayed there only for one day."

Naturally then Agca had no intention of leading the investigation away from the Bulgarians because no Bulgarians had anything to do with his crimes nor did he then have any idea of the later invented "Bulgarian connection". The truth is that Agca has never tried to conceal the Bulgarians, quite to the contrary.

From the moment of his recruitment for the provocation to the present day Agca has been consistent solely in his slandering and ensnaring the accused Bulgarian nationals and various Bulgarian state bodies in the web of the fabrication about their complicity in the attempt against the pope.

In his summation the prosecutor is being rather arbitrary in his use of the facts and in their interpretation.

Marini quoted the witness evidence of the Turkish citizen Dogan who had shared a cell with Agca in the military prison. According to this witness in the prison Agca had become friends with a certain Atila Serpil, "a man of the left wing". And here the prosecutor explained, "How can we then assert that a friendship between leftists and right-wing people is possible? And why should we not regard the friendship between Agca and Sedat Sarri Kadem (whom Agca accused of being on St Peter's Square with him) as such?

And so the prosecutor's mosaic is ready: Agca may have had relations with leftists in spite of the fact that he is a right wing extremeist. What is more, Serpil had allegedly helped Agca to flee from the prison hospital. And this Serpil had allegedly confessed that he had been working for the Bulgarian secret services and that he had received instructions from a diplomat on a cultural mission in the Bulgarian Embassy. It is clear that according to the prosecutor he had as early as then wanted to help Agca out of prison.

But Serpil has neither been interrogated by the Rome court nor has he given evidence to the Turkish authorities within the framework of a rogatory commission. We know of these allegations of his only from Dogan. But what is this? An analysis of procedural materials or insinuations which have no value as proofs? And the prosecutor has chosen to quote precisely them.

With an equal fervour Marini called "a large and heavy stone" the evidence given by two "Turkish merchants" about the allegations of the "cashier of Bekir Celenk" that Agca had received three thousand marks or dollars from Celenk. These two had actually seen Celenk's notebook with Agca's name and the sum next to it.

Two hearings ago this bluff made the prosecution ask for a new investigation in Bulgaria and Turkey. Then the court rejected the requests of the prosecutor. But now once again in his summation today Marini is citing these allegations and what is more, he is citing them as a procedural fact which is to influence the verdict of the court.

The prosecutor frequently presented his own political constructions as proofs. Omer Marsan (a Turkish merchant who had given Agca two thousand marks in Sofia) had allegedly said that his passport was not always stamped when he entered Bulgaria because he did not want the Turkish authorities to know that he visited this "communist country" frequently. Whether this is true is another question. What is important is that Marini made the following conclusion: Therefore the passport of Bekir Celenk was not always stamped when he entered and left Bulgaria and hence he could have ben in Sofia during the whole period of Agca's sojourn in this city. The prosecutor went even further. He argued that since Celenk had been in Sofia then and Sotir Kolev (this is how Agca calls Ayvazov) had spent his holiday there, why should not we accept Agca's statements about his meeting the two of them in Sofia as true?

Or, Mersan had confessed that he had invited Agca to dinner and that the latter had introduced himself as Metin. Why should we not believe the evidence of the assailant that Mersan had given him shelter in his room at the "Vitosha" Hotel?

Or, Abdullah Catli confirmed that Agca had been late for their meeting at the border between Bulgaria and Turkey when he had handed him his false passport. What follows is that it is true that Agca had been late because he had telephone conversations with the "authorities in Sofia" to free him after his detention by the Bulgarian customs officers.

Or, after the murder of Ipekci and his escape from prison Agca had become well-known in Turkey. Then how was it that the Bulgarian authorities, who were so interested in Turkey, had failed to recognize the terrorist Agca in owner of the false Indian passport?

Such guesswork does not befit a serious summation of the prosecution case.

And why should we not answer these questions by putting by far more logical ones? Why had the Turkish authorities, who are by far better acquainted with appearance of the dangerous criminals wanted in their country, failed to recognize Agca when he passed the Turkish border? Or how can we explain the fact that for months on end Agca had travelled around Western Europe, including in Italy, without being recognized by the authorities in spite of the fact that he was wanted by Interpol. Should we seek some purpose, some special connections in this fact?

And if Agca had actually established in Sofia contacts with the "secret service," would not it have been simpler to secure himself an unimpeded passing of the border instead of being detained by the customs officials and then by freed by telephoning the authorites in Sofia? Or if he had acted at the instruction of these services, why did he need to go as far as the border in order to receive his second false passport when this could have been done much more easily with the aid of the authorities in Sofia?

But obviously these logical questions are not to the taste of the prosecution. It is simply following the line of investigating magistrate Martella. And when there are no facts it uses inductions.

Today the prosecutor made wide use of one part of the evidence of the witness Abdullah Catli in order to find in it confirmations of Agca's credibility as regards his contacts with Celik, his being provided with a passport, gun etc.

Not once did he mention that this same Catli whom the prosecutor quoted so often had resolutely rejected the possibility that Agca had acted in cooperation with leftists or at the instructions of the Bulgarian services. Neither did he mention the evidence given by Catli of the attempts of representatives of the secret services to bribe him with Celik in order to confirm the fabrications of Agca about the "Bulgarian connection."

The summation of Prosecutor Marini is now continuing for a third hearing. But so far he has not come to those facts which were revealed by the court during the prosecution. So far his summation is made up of a sequence of reasonings the main purpose of which is to support the thesis of Agca's credibility and to show that there exist "objective facts" confirming the fabrications around the attempt, but nothing objective and convincing can be quoted in this respect.

The hearings will continue on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DISCUSSES WEATHER PROBLEMS

AU132027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] At a meeting held today the Permanent Government Commission discussed the results of the measures adopted for overcoming the additional difficulties caused by the heavy snowfalls and storms.

The leaderships of the ministries and the management of the economic organizations, as well as the executive committees of the people's councils, were entrusted with strictly observing the established limits of power expenditures, making sure there is a thrifty use of water, and promptly restoring electric power and water supplies.

At the same time, citizens are urged to use electric power in the most economical manner and, because of the complicated transport situation, citizens are requested to abstain from using their private motor vehicles in this period.

Executive committees of the people's councils, leading bodies of economic organizations, enterprise, and housing councils are in charge of organizing the most efficient utilization of available technical equipment and the participation of the citizens in the timely clearing of snow from roads, streets, and sidewalks.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES USSR'S KUZNETSOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD132118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on his 85th birthday. The telegram voices high tribute to the life-time work of Comrade Kuznetsov in responsible party and state posts, and his significant contribution to strengthening and deepening the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between both fraternal parties and nations of both our countries.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET IRAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD101836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent a congratulations telegram to 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the national day of his country. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulations telegram to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

SLOVAK INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

AU312140 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jan 86 p 2

["(PA-FEM)"-signed report: "The Road Toward Quality Lies via Our Exacting Attitude"]

[Text] Bratislava -- The Communists in the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR deliberated at their 2-day conference about further improving the protection of social ownership and the state system, as well as the citizens' property and rights and the material-technical base of the units and members of the National Security Corps; about improving the work of the national committees; and about implementing the set of measures resulting from the CPCZ Central Committee's sixth session. The deliberations were attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Vratislav Vajnar, Central Committee member and CSSR minister of interior.

It was stated at the conference that political-organizational work has been improved further. Striking improvements have been achieved in intraparty life, in the standards of ideological-political upbringing work, and in the fulfillment of tasks of the security policy of the party and the socialist state. An improvement was also achieved in the sphere of services to the population, and in the satisfaction of its material needs. The road network was expanded and modernized, and the transport of products and raw materials which are important for the national economy has improved. In the discussions the delegates appraised the share of basic party organizations in the fulfillment of tasks of the Main Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) and of the ministerial branch as a whole.

Jan Krajci, deputy interior minister of the Slovak SR, spoke about the implementation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's letter. He stated that good results have been achieved in exposing antisocial acts, which are the most frequent source of unjustified enrichment.

In 1985, 934 more felonies were exposed than in 1982; the number of exposed punishable offenses of stealing property under socialist ownership increased by 20 percent, and the number of exposed felonies of economic crime by almost 70 percent. The minister recalled that it is still the task of security agencies to create -- by their professional, resolute, and consistent activity against such persons -- a social atmosphere which would limit these persons' activities to the minimum.

Rudolf Adamcik, director of the Transport Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR, stated that Kcs5.858 billion has been spent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the construction, reconstruction, and repairs of the road network -- that is, Kcs109 million more than was originally envisaged. Public road transportation has increased more than 55 percent, and international road-haulage transportation developed successfully; it yielded Kcs880 million to our national economy in the past 5-year plan.

Tomas Harag, chief of the Administration of Passports and Visas for the Slovak SR, spoke about the negative phenomena encountered in preparing and issuing travel documents for tours of duty abroad. Many organizations which send their staff on these tours are violating the criteria set by the CSSR Government for the selection and the criteria set by the CSSR Government for the selection and approval of persons travelling abroad; and this is then reflected in the abuse of tours of duty for engaging in punishable activities.

Stefan Lazar, minister of interior of the Slovak SR, sketched the decisive tasks of the two ministry sectors in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The security sector continues to deal with the primary protection of the socialist economy and the limitation of general criminality and punishable activity. The civic-administrative sector must orient itself to a greater extent toward eliminating problems in the development of services more speedily than heretofore. Some of the most prominent problems here are the insufficient material-technical base of the services, a narrow range of services offered, a broad-meshed network, slow innovation, and also an inadequate pricing-and-time ratio in providing the services.

At the conclusion of the conference, the delegates voiced their approval of the proposed amendments of the CPCZ Statutes and of the main directions of economic and social development for the coming period.

Comrade Emil Cerovsky was elected leading secretary of the CPSL's Main Committee at the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR.

FURTHER ON ALLEGED ABU NIDAL TREATMENT IN GDR

No Summit With 'Arafat

DW131452 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Article signed W.K.: "Terrorist Abu Nidal in East Berlin?"]

[Text] Berlin/Vienna -- Palestinian commando leader Abu Nidal, who is considered to be the wirepuller of the attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, is staying in East Berlin. That was reported in connection with the invitation by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat for attending the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin in April. GDR authorities let foreign diplomats know through semiofficial channels in Vienna that if 'Arafat visited East Berlin there would be no summit meeting of the two rivals in the struggle for the Palestinian national movement.

The stay of the 49-year old Palestinian in the GDR who is suspected of having committed numerous serious terrorist attacks and assassination attempts, is obviously connected with his serious disease. In December 1985, the Federal Criminal Investigation Office discovered that Abu Nidal at times can only move with difficulty. According to reports from the Middle East, the command leader, whose real name is Sabri al-Banna, is suffering from liver cancer. The reasons for his current stay in the GDR and the cause of his disease have not been revealed by the Palestinian side or GDR authorities.

Abu Nidal is probably undergoing treatment by doctors of the GDR government hospital which is headed by 75-year old veteran communist professor Helga Mucke-Wittbrodt. The hospital in Berlin-Buch has all Western medications and the most modern medical apparatuses. The costs of the treatment are paid from a fund which according to Nidal is financed by an unidentified Arab oil state for the Fatah movement Revolutionary Council. The costs of the treatment of injured terrorists in GDR hospitals and asylums are obviously financed from that fund. The Palestinian can feel safer in the GDR than in the Middle East. The GDR state security service protects him.

During a secret meeting with Libya's chief of state Al-Qadhdhafi early in 1985, Abu Nidal had discussed a strategy of attacks on U.S., British, Israeli, and Egyptian persons and facilities. The Fatah Revolutionary Council also wanted to take action against Libyan regime critics. An annual budget totalling roughly $6 million has allegedly been placed at Al-Qadhdhafi's commands' disposal.

In the autumn of 1985 the GDR Defense Ministry through its late Minister Heinz Hoffman (SED) promised support for the Palestinians. That includes the training of jet fighter pilots at GDR airports.

GDR Denies Report

LD131648 Hamburg DPA in German 1620 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (DPA) -- A spokesman for the GDR foreign ministry today denied a newspaper report (DIE WELT) that the Palestinian leader Abu Nidal, who is regarded as the man behind the terrorist attacks on the airports in Rome and Vienna, is in East Berlin. Abu Nidal was not in the GDR, a spokesman said in response to an inquiry from DPA.

The paper had reported that the seriously ill Abu Nidal was probably being treated by doctors from the GDR Government hospital. The GDR was said to have made it known to foreign diplomats in Vienna that in the event of a visit by Yasir 'Arafat during the 11th SED Congress in April, there would not be a meeting between the two rival Palestinian leaders.

FRG CITIZEN IMPRISONED 10 YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD131718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1018 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court, in accordance with paragraph 98 of the penal code, sentenced Hans-Werner Margis to 10 years' imprisonment on 13 February 1986 for extensive espionage activity for the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of the FRG. Margis, who was in the pay of the BND under the codename of Rosert, worked intensively in the BND's system of contacts. In order to carry out his espionage assignments he deliberately misused trips to the GDR, which he disguised as tourist trips and [Leipzig] fair visits. His paymasters equipped him with a false FRG passport and intelligence aids. Margis had numerous meetings with full-time employees of the FRG intelligence service for briefings, assignment of tasks, reporting back, and payment, including meetings in Berlin (West) on a number of occasions. The BMW 316, private vehicle registration number GG-AC 371, that he used in commiting the crimes was impounded.

The trial again made it clear that the FRG intelligence service is contributing to an escalation of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup of the aggressive NATO circles with its subversive and peace-endangering activities which are directed against the GDR's interests.

AXEN GOES TO BONN FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE TALKS

DW131436 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Feb 86 p 5

[Article signed F.Y.: "Axen Will Also Meet Schaeuble in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 February -- SED Politburo member Axen will meet Minister of the Chancellery Schaeuble for talks in Bonn on Friday evening [14 February]. He visits Bonn on the occasion of the second round of talks between the SED and SPD on the creation of a theater-nuclear-weapons-free zone in Europe, as was proposed by the Palme commission. Axen will arrive at the Cologne-Bonn airport on Friday at 10:00 a.m. by special plane together with his delegation which includes Uschner, deputy department head in the SED Central Committee, Hillmann, section chief in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as Lanius, director of the Academy of Sciences Institute for High-Energy Physics. The talks will open after a lunch of the two delegations in the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation's guest house, and they will be continued on Saturday at noon. The delegation's flight home is scheduled for 1500 hours. The SPD delegation is headed by Bahr. It also includes deputies Voigt, Horn, and Scheer. Last year the two delegations had talks on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe and they had submitted a joint draft agreement. The new round of talks, which deals with the creation of a nuclear-free zone held its first meeting in East Berlin on 6 December last year. It was agreed at this meeting that the subject of discussion should be the creation of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in Europe. It will be the first time the matter will have been discussed in Bonn.

SCI-TECH COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD132323 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Today, in Berlin a protocol was signed on scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union. The permanent commission of the two countries also decided on concrete working programs for the expansion of research cooperation. These involve questions of automation in production and information processing, laser technology, measurement technology, and lignite refining.

The commission also laid down guidelines for the cooperation of combines and scientific institutions, in accordance with the main directives and tasks of the CEMA complex program for scientific-technological progress. Top world standards will be taken into account, as will a binding division of labor, with clear mutual obligations and conditions.

PEOPLE'S ARMY SED CONFERENCE HELD IN DRESDEN

Kessler, Bruenner Speak

LD121920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Dresden, 12 Feb (ADN) -- Creating peace and preserving peace, peace for neighboring peoples and for all people in Europe and the world -- that precisely is the meaning of being a soldier under socialism. Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler stated this at the delegate conference of the SED party organizations in the GDR National People's Army and the Frontier Troops which began in Dresden on Wednesday. The most recent Soviet proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev to free the world from nuclear weapons were spoken from the heart of every soldier of peace.

The conference participants cordially welcomed the members of the Politburo and Central Committee secretaries Horst Dohlus, Egon Krenz, and Guenter Mittag and the other members of the SED Central Committee delegation.

The report of the Secretariat of the GDR People's Army Political Main Administration, given by Lieutenant-General Horst Bruenner, emphasizes that the leadershipo of the Marxist-Leninist party and the close brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies is the decisive source for the reliability and strength of the GDR Armed Forces.

During the debate of the 2-day conference Army members and frontier soldiers described the struggle in their military and party collectives for the reliable safeguarding of the SED's policy directed at high economic growth and rising social benefits.

Krenz Addresses Conference

LD131554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Dresden, 13 Feb (ADN) -- "There has been and is no state on German soil other than our workers' and peasants' state which has so consistently made preserving peace the foremost dictate of its action." This was stated by Egon Krenz, head of the SED Central Committee delegations, at the SED delegate conference of the National People's Army [NVA] and the GDR border troops in Dresden on Thursday [13 February].

"On socialist German soil the people's longing for peace corresponds with the class mission of the armed organs for peace protection for the first time in German history," said Krenz in his concluding speech to the delegates.

The character of the socialist army is reflected not least in the indestructible alliance-in-arms with our class brothers -- the USSR and the other socialist states. This brotherhood-in-arms again and again proves itself as an important source of the NVA's meaning of being a soldier in socialism. Here too it is evident that socialism is the best champion of humanism.

The content and atmosphere of the delegate conference, said Egon Krenz, has in the best sense accorded with what is to be seen throughout the GDR in these weeks before the 11th Congress: "Proud of what we have achieved together under the SED's leadership and recognition of our own strength; performance readiness for the new tasks and a firm certainty in the future; a relationship of trust between party and people which has never been greater than today." The communists discussion has underlined their readiness and ability to guarantee national defense at a high level and through revolutionary vigilance not to give the imperialist enemy a chance.

In the discussion, commanders, political and staff officers, soldiers, NCO's, and civilians described efforts for a high degree of combat strength and combat readiness under the leadership of the party of the working class. A total of 21 speakers took the platform at the delegate conference which ended on Thursday.

BRIEFS

LIGNITE PRODUCTION -- Since the beginning of this year, the collectives of the Lausitz open-pit mines have extracted roughly 650,000 tons of raw brown coal in excess of the plan for the stable supply of the population and the economy. In Schlabendorf-Sued and Melzow-Sued today Minister of Coal and Power Wolfgang Mitzinger and Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler familiarized themselves about the efforts of the miners and their temporary helpers from the ranks of the NVA. They familiarized themselves with the smooth transportation of coal to the Luebbenau-Vetschau powerplants and to the Schwarze pump gas combine. During talks they thanked the collectives for their great dedication and the excellent results. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Feb 86 DW]

HALLE BERZIRK YOUTH PROJECTS -- In the first 3 months of this year, young people from Halle Bezirk will be working with 60 process computers and 100 office computers, members of youth brigades and research collectives reported in a letter to the SED Central Committee. FDJ members will also help set up CAD/CAM jobs and put industrial robots into operation in order to apply key technologies more rapidly. Before the 11th SED Congress nearly 900 apartments will be handed over to the citizens in the scope of the Thaelmann drive. Last year the young builders of Halle Bezirk handed over more than 5,500 apartments. That allowed the youth organization to achieve the best economic results ever. [Except] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 3 Feb 86 DW]

NEW CARGO SHIP -- The Rosslau Elbe shipyard has started building a new type of motor cargo ship for inland shipping with a capacity of 1,025 tons which will be used especially for transportation of mixed cargo and bulk goods as well as for container transportation. Compared to similar ships, this type, which is 28 meters long and about 9 meters wide will have a 31 percent higher efficiency. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 2 Feb 86 DW]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PRESS ACT

LD132359 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers discussed the Press Act currently under preparation at its session today and decided to submit the draft bill to the National Assembly. The Information office of the Council of Ministers pointed out that the draft bill takes the current practice of public information policy as its point of departure, reaffirming its positive elements.

The new law will be a significant step in the development of the Hungarian press, the mass media and socialist democracy. It expresses the right of the masses to be informed about matters affecting the country and the world, the obligation and rights of journalists to have access to information that is of interest to the public, and compels those in possession of information which is of public interest to divulge it.

The government also extended the right to child-care allowance, as of 1 March, to children up to the age of 18 months, and simplified the ways in which entitlement is assessed.

TU CONGRESS OPENS; LAZAR, LEADERS IN PRESIDIUM

LD140152 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- The 25th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions began Friday [14 February] in Budapest. More than 800 delegates are representing the organized workers.

Invited guests of the congress include workers excelling in productive work, leaders of socialist brigades, noted personalities of cultural and scientific life, veterans of the trade union movement, and representatives of state and social life. The congress is also attended by delegations of foreign fraternal organizations.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) Central Committee, members of the HSWP Political Committee, are seated in the presidium.

LEADERS, SOVIETS ATTEND LIBERATION CEREMONY

LD131805 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- To mark the 41st anniversary of Budapest's liberation, a wreath-laying ceremony was held at the liberation monument on Gellert Hill Thursday [13 February]

Wreathes were laid first by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and Mihaly Jasso, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. The flowers of the metropolitan council were placed by President Zoltan Szepvolgyi and Vice-President Istvan Stadinger.

The Soviet Embassy in Budapest was represented by Ambassador Boris Stukalin, Counsellor Igor Mikheyev and Colonel Vladimir Zotov, military and air attache, and the military council of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary by Lieutenant General Aleksey Demidov, Lieutenant General Anatoily Makunin and Brigadier General Vladimir Afanasyev.

Representatives of the Budapest armed forces and bodies and local social and mass organizations also attended the ceremony.

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS TRADE UNION COUNCIL

LD121959 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI) -- A Libyan trade union delegation paid an official visit to Hungary from February 6 to 12. The delegation held talks with the delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) about developing bilateral relations, and topical international issues. The SZOT delegation assured the Libyan people and workers of the full solidarity of Hungarian workers and their trade unions and condemed imperialist pressure and threats against Libya, and effort aimed at violating Libya's sovereignty.

HUNGARY TO ISSUE CHALLENGER COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

AU121020 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Hungary will issue a series of four postage stamps, marked "In Memoriam Challenger," to commemorate the January 28 U.S. space shuttle explosion after takeoff from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Designed by specialist artist Pal Varga for release on February 21, they will depict the launch ramp, Challenger, and the seven astronauts who died.

KOLODZIEJCZYK REPLACES JANCZYSZYN AS NAVY CHIEF

LD141208 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 14: Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk was named as new commander-in-chief of the Polish Navy, the Armed Forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reported today.

It said a meeting of the Navy Military Council was held yesterday, attended by alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki. On behalf of the chairman of the National Defence Committee General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, and his own, Gen. Siwicki cordially thanked Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn for his long-time, highly effective and dedicated service at the post of commander-in-chief of the Navy. The admiral is now leaving for another state post.

ORZECHOWSKI REPLACES OLSZOWSKI IN PZPR PANEL

LD131549 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1525 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The International Commission of the PZPR Central Committee has held a meeting. Stefan Olszowski resigned from the post of chairman. Thanks were expressed to him for this work. The commission appointed Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, as chairman.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET'S VOSS ON IPU VISIT

LD122334 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski received Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet, visiting Warsaw in connection with the consultative meeting of chairmen of Interparliamentary Union groups of socialist states.

The state and prospects of relations between the Polish PR's Sejm and the USSR's Supreme Soviet was discussed. Taking part in the meeting was Vladimir Brovikov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Poland.

DPRK RADIO, TV COOPERATION PACT SIGNED

LD131610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] A long-term agreement has been signed at the Radio and Television Committee on radio and television cooperation between Poland and the DPRK. The document contains decisions determining the conditions of program and personnel exchange and reciprocal technical services. We will be exchanging among other things reports on political, social, economic, cultural, and scientific life, literary programs, and recordings of Polish music. The agreement was signed by Deputy Chairman of the Committee Wladyslaw Korczak and Charge d'Affaires of the DPRK Embassy (Yi Man-sik).

'CANDOR' ON DIFFERENCES CITED ON PCI ANNIVERSARY

AU241457 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 86 p 6

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "The 65th Anniversary of the PCI -- Reflections"]

[Excerpts] The Italian Communists are getting ready for their 17th congress which will be held on 9-13 April in Florence. As always, the congress will be an improtant political event, which will attract attention in Italy and throughout the world.

The 65th anniversary of the PCI, taking place today, is an occasion for reflections, but it is not our intention to cite only the basic dates and facts relating to the PCI's history. What interests us in particular is the fact that the PCI, which came into being as an organization that was deprived of major influence and that was handicapped in the initial stages of its existence by the errors of sectarianism and extremism, has been able to become a party with such creative theoretical achievements and such massive influence.

Two dates illustrate the accelerated pace with which the Italian Communists continued to expand their range of influence. The first date is 1949, which is not so long ago, when illusions about eliminating the Communists from political life found their expression in the Vatican excommunication of not only those professing the "communist doctrine," but also of those who wanted to study it. The other date is 1984 when the Communists scored a historic success by winning over 34 percent of votes in the elections to the European Parliment. For the first time they outstripped the Christian Democrats and, although they failed to retain the position of the first Italian party in subsequent elections, they demonstrated how very much present they are in their country's political life.

Recording these reflections on the 65th anniversary of the PCI, we have no intention of passing over in silence the fact that we differ from the PCI in the evaluation of some problems of crucial significance for the communist movement. This is especially so with the approach to the issue of internationalism and with the appraisal of the socialist countries' experience. We have no intention of concealing the fact that it gives us pain to see that the Italian Communists fail to understand the goals and principles our party has followed in the past few years. However, one can assume a dual position vis-a-vis the current differences. One can see in them a division impossible to bridge and a reason for retiring into an ivory tower of one's grievances. Or one can view the differences as a natural result of the development of the present day communist movement, of the complicated character of the condtions under which it operates in individual regions and countries, and of the pressure exerted by the anti-communist forces, which take advantage of every failure of the socialist countries to undermine the position of all communist parties.

With such an approach, openly speaking about existing differences is not at all bound to lead to a breakdown in our dialogue. On the contrary, candor is an incentive for us to search for the most extensive planes of cooperation, exchanges of information, and development of contacts. This is what in our view is in line with the interests of our two parties and of the entire international communist movement.

HUNGER-STRIKING DISSIDENT SAID MOVED TO HOSPITAL

AU131742 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 13 (AFP) -- A Polish dissident who has been on hunger strike for four months, has been transferred because of his worsening condition, to the hospital wing of the Warsaw prison where he is held, dissident sources said today.

Czeslaw Bielecki, an official at a leading underground publishing group, was arrested in April, 1985 and accused of plotting to overthrow the Polish Government by force, for which he could be sentenced to 10 years in jail. Since starting the hunger strike on October 13 he has been force-fed, but still lost 30kg (67 pounds), sources close to the prisoner said.

His father Franciszek Bielecki came specially from Israel to see him for half an hour last night, but refused to speak to reporters afterward.

Mr Bielecki is protesting in order to be able to meet his lawyer without prosecution officials or the police being present.

Three other prisoners at Rakowiecka are also on hunger strikes. Andrzej Gorski, 38, since October and Wloszimierz Woroniecki, 26, since November. At Gdansk, Antoni Grabarczyck, a supporter of the banned union Solidarity, has been on hunger strike since his arrest on October 7. He is protesting against charges made against him, which he says are "without foundation." He is accused of attempting to stir up public trouble, and could face three years in jail.

Under Polish prison rules all hunger strikers are force fed with liquids by a rubber tube.

MESSNER ADDRESSES HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

LD132343 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The main council for higher education has inaugurated a new 3-year term in office at a meeting with party and state authorities today.

A 70-member group of professors consisting of delegates who had been put forward by the senates of higher education establishments gathered in the office of the Council of Ministers today. This is the main council. Professors who are members of councils for higher medical, artistic and physical education were also invited. All these teams of academics are social opinion-making and advisory bodies which comanage higher education. Those attending the meeting were greeted by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

[Begin Messner recording] The council which has now been elected is beginning a special period. This special period which we are now starting is, in a way, marked by certain events in our country which we are facing [words indistinct].

Such an event will, no doubt, be the congress, the Third Congress of Polish Science, which on one hand will analyze earlier achievements of Polish science, and at the same time outline further tasks and directions for further development.

The fact that the council is performing important work is of great significance for higher education. Such important work includes determining the directions for scientific research, both basic and applied; for the education of cadres for the national economy and for science itself and for issues related to upbringing in a socialist establishment.

Finally, it was noted that the 10th party congress is approaching, and issues of science, higher education, upbringing and cadre education will take an important place there. We count on the council to undertake work in this area and to cooperate with ministries to solve these problems. [end recording]

After handing in nominations by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the working part of the meeting with authorities commenced. After the meeting with representatives of authorities the main council for higher education gathered for the first session. The session will continue tomorrow.

Also today, Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met members of the club of directors of Warsaw enterprises at the metropolitan main technical organization council. Enterprise directors presented in a discussion the most important issues relating to the functioning of the industry. The main directions for improvement of existing economic solutions were jointly discussed.

SWIRGON INTERVIEWED ON YOUTH'S,PARTY'S FUTURE

AU101139 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7-9 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon by SZTANDAR MLODYCH reporters Katarzyna Zaczkiewicz, Grzegorz Onichowski, and Dariusz Szymczycha: "Let Us Not Wait for Pennies From Heaven" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You were 29 years old when you were appointed Central Committee secretary. Three and 1/2 years have elapsed and you are now older. Has the party also become older?

[Swirgon] One cannot divide party members according to their dates of birth. I know of members older than myself who have retained an enviable energy and freshness of thought. I also know of people the same age as me whose routine and habits display a "weariness with life" incommensurate with their age. So as far as individuals are concerned, age is not the most important characteristic. It is different when we examine communities and large social groups. History teaches us that no significant social or cultural change has even been achieved without young people's participation in establishing programs. This, plus their responsibility for the country's future, are essential conditions for accelerating socialist Poland's development.

Since April 1984, more people up to age 29 have been joining the party than leaving it. Over 60,000 young people have joined since the 9th plenum, though this still does not balance out the ageing process of overall party membership.

[Question] There are frequent accusations that this intake of young people is a spectacular action meant to discredit the theory of about the "lost generation."

[Swirgon] The party cannot effectively influence young people by administrative means -- by means of directives and instructions. It can do so most of all through party members. And one cannot influence young members and mobilize them for action through the intermediary of their older supervisors.

Young people should be accompanied in their work by party members of the same age. There is yet another reason why we are talking about young people joining the party. Some of them join for no other reason than moral satisfaction and the chance to take a more effective role in social life.

[Question] General W. Jaruzelski said at the 23d Central Committee Plenum that those who left the party under the influence of emotion can be regarded neither as adversaries nor lost forever. Does this mean opening the door to those young party members who did not withstand the psychological pressure between 1980 and 1982?

[Swirgon] In his speech, the Central Committee first secretary assessed the various motives for which people left the party. Not all of these motives can be condemned. In the seventies, people were accepted into the party who were frequently immature and not prepared for the trial demanded of them by the difficult eighties.

I know from my personal experience of a situation where columns of candidates for membership were given their membership cards, but some received cards belonging to other people and the cards had to be exchanged after the ceremony. There is another reason why we may not condemn people for leaving the party. We have been enriched with historical experience, such as the experience with the generation of Columbuses [as published]. This tells us to distinguish between intentions and interests hostile to socialist Poland which were harbored by the leaderships of such political movements as Solidarity or the Independent Students Association on the one hand, and the best wishes and hopes of millions of lower-level party members and aktivists on the other.

[Question] The 60,000 newly accepted young party members include people from various milieus. How should the elite and innovative, creative forces be gained?

[Swirgon] A red membership card in one's pocket is not a sufficient criterion by which to assess one's dedication during the changes taking place in Poland. In accordance with its cadres policy, the party is not banking so much on "its own" people as on the best people available, as long as they want to build a better, fairer, and more modern Poland together with us. However, the problem of elites requires serious discussion, for on the one hand we must establish socially approved ways of accelerated promotion for gifted members, and on the other hand we must view this matter in a way appropriate to our system. In other words, we must do so not in the light of a few Warsaw high schools attended by the children of those who are publicly dealing with this problem. We must give all young Poles, whatever their place of residence or social background, the chance to fulfill their hopes and state one more time how the socialist principle of equal opportunity should be implemented.

[Question] Several speakers at the 24th plenum regretted that there were not enough young people participating in the reform. If so, what are the reasons? Does this mean young people lack hope?

[Swirgon] Most of them do have hopes, although sometimes they are too fantastic. Uncompared with practical possibilities, these hopes are frequently the cause of frustration. The problem is how to combine hopes with actions that may lead to their fulfillment. How can romantics be taught respect for reality without limiting their imagination and fire? That is why I believe the key to the future lies in creating chances for young people to be co-authors of the country's development program and propagating the conviction that they may only count on themselves in the fulfillment of their hopes and national hopes. I believe such a possibility exists.

[Question] What about the future? When will we catch up with those who lead the world?

[Swirgon] Catching up with capitalism is not socialism's long-term goal. We have all the necesary conditions for the socioeconomic solutions in Poland and the other socialist countries to be a pattern for emulation by others. The changes that have been occurring in Poland as a result of the implementation of the 9th Congress line and the qualitatively new acceleration in the Soviet Union since Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the CPSU leadership are creating chances for young people in Poland, as well as in the entire socialist community.

This is of course a subject for another talk. The talks and results of the 24th plenum, and in particular the draft PZPR program that has been submitted for broad social consultation, are no doubt an opportunity for deeper thought.

URBAN CONFERENCE: ECONOMIC, POLLING RESULTS

LD042122 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 4 Feb 86

[By Anna Gembicka and Janusz Dworecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 4 -- At his regular weekly news conference today the government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban commented at the request of Western journalists on the economic results attained by Poland in 1985 which were published by GUS (Main Statistical Office) yesterday. He said that these results reflect clear signs of Polish economy's return to health and improved condition. "Positive phenomena prevail over the negative ones", Urban said.

Minister Urban also presented data of the public opinion polling centre concerning social evaluation of the year 1985. Asked whether 1985 was a good or a bad year 39 per cent of the polled persons answered it was a good year, 44 per cent described it as average and 9 per cent said it was bad. In 1984, 26 per cent of those polled described that year as good and as much as 19 per cent as bad. There is a clear tendency of more favourably evaluating every passing year. 1985 has been evaluated much more favourably than any other year of the present decade and especially than the years 1980-1981 which were appraised negatively almost universally. And thus: The year 1980 was described as good by only 9 per cent of those polled and as bad by 70 per cent. 1981 was evaluated as good by a mere 2 per cent of the polled persons and as bad by 86 per cent.

Asked about the positive events in Poland in 1985 the polled persons most frequently pointed to two phenomena: improvement in market supplies and stabilization of the socio-political situation. Growth of prices, high cost of living, depreciation of the zloty, impoverishment have been described as the negative phenomena.

Apart from that the percentage of those who [words indistinct] complete or moderate confidence in the government has dropped by several points to 66 per cent.

Discussing economic results in exports to the dollar zone countries, Minister Urban said that failure here should be viewed in the entire context of positive economic results scored in the 1983-1985 period and in 1985. As regards our debt, we hold talks with the Paris Club and are in permanent contacts with lenders of government-guaranteed credits and do our best to meet our obligations, and we will do this as swiftly as our economic situation permits.

We are in a similar contact with representatives of private banks. So far, cooperation has been correct, but Poland expects to cooperate more intensively and to participate to a greater extent than so far to solve problems of our [word indistinct].

The talks with them concern further normalization of financial credit relations.

It is certain that Poland has and will have payment difficulties, as our export production and export itself encounter difficulties stemming from the fact that conditions under which Poland cooperates with the world are still abnormal. Politically-motivated restrictions [words indistinct]. However, we do our best to repay our debts as best as we can the spokesman said.

One of the questions dealt with plans to increase the coalition character of the government. Minister Urban stated that the government is composed of ministers with no party affiliation and members of political parties. The minister of culture and art and the minister of environment and natural resources are not members of any political party. This is true also for three deputy ministers and also, for example, for the government press spokesman. One of the deputy prime ministers and one of the ministers represent the United Peasant Party UPP. Two ministers represent the Democratic Party. Eleven secretaries and undersecretaries of state are members of the UPP and DP.

Fifty-five voivodas and deputy voivodas are also members of these two parties and six are non-party poeple.

The main source of state power are representative bodies. The role of authorities based on representation is growing. The full coalition of political parties and Christian groupings is represented in the Sejm (Polish parliament), the people's councils which, according to the provisions of the 1983 law, have much bigger powers, and, finally, in the Council of State. This representation is much greater than it was in the 1970's.

In the Sejm, 141 deputies represent the UPP and DP, 75 deputies have no party affiliation, including 21 deputies who are activists of three Christian groupings in the five-person strong Presidium of the Sejm, the speaker of the Sejm and two deputy speakers are not PUWP members. One of those two deputy speakers is a Catholic activist.

The coalition way of setting the directions of activities is made at the political level (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, Committee of Cooperation) and in representative bodies (Sejm, people's councils) and at the Council of State in the field of its powers. The importance of those bodies is reflected, among other things, in the fact that it is the PUWP CC first secretary who holds the post of the president of the Council of State, and his deputuis are: the chairman of the DP CC, the chairman of the Pax Catholic Association and a member of the presidium of the UPP CC. The of the Council of State is also an activist of the UPP. In the composition of the Council of State there are three persons not affiliated to any of the parties, including the chairman of the Christian Social Association CHSS, there are also representatives of the UPP and DP. 21.5 per cent of all members of the people's councils are members of the UPP and DP, 33 per cent are not members in any party. The share of UPP and DP members in the composition of while over 19 per cent of those in presidia are not members in any party. [sentence as received]

Asked to comment on the results of Gen. Jaruzelski's visit to the "Stomil" rubber plant Jerzy Urban said that what the general had found there came as a surprise to him. The ministry supervising the factory had had earlier signals of various shortcomings from voluntary labour inspectors. In some cases these shortcomings had objective reasons but many, caused by neglect on the part of the management, are inexcusable. The affair is an important signal that there are enterprises in which lack of care for the employees exceeds the limits of tolerance. Yesterday's meeting of the government Presidium is to be understood in such a way that its sense concerned the system of signalling improprieties and urged reaction in situations when self-managing and self-financing enterprises do not fulfill their statutory duties vis-a-vis their staffs.

In reply to a question concerning the expected trial of Lech Walesa, the government spokesman said that the date of the trial was not fixed yet. He also added that one of the members of the election commission which had sued Walesa for slander, declared he was ready to withdraw his complaint if Walesa stated he had not intended to offend anybody. Jerzy Urban voiced a supposition that if Walesa did so, other members of the election commission would perhaps [words indistinct] and the prosecutor might drop the charge.

Next, Minister Urban quoted a letter addressed to Lech Walesa by trade union activists of France' Nord department and asking him to call news conferences in defence of two Frenchmen, employees dismissed from the local Renault plant. This letter was published in the French provincial press. Urban declared that this letter was symptomatic for a certain part of the French public opinion impressed by numerous reports from Poland concerning Mr. Walesa.

Asked about the physical condition of Czeslaw Bielecki remaining in a penal institution, Minister Urban confirmed that Bielecki had been on a hunger strike since October 13, 1985 to protest a refusal to grant him permission to see his children. The children remain under the care of Bielecki's former wife who did [words indistinct] such a meeting. Yesterday, Bielecki met with his children but did not stop his fast and continues to be fed artificially. Moreover, he has also met with his parents and receives from prison. Lawyers will be presented with the results of the investigation when the investigation is over, soon.

Urban said that the date of retrials of Michnik, Lis and Frasyniuk as well as of the trial of KPN leader Leszek Moczulski would be announced soon.

In an answer to another question Urban said that he believed the investigation into the death of university student [name indistinct] would be completed in a few days.

Minister Urban was asked when Poland will join the IMF. The government spokesman answered: This does not depend on us. We expect a decision of some kind this year and even during the first half of this year.

Minister Urban extensively quoted dispatches of Western press, including the French one and Radio Free Europe, dealing with Poland and termed them as fabricated nonsense. The spokesman received with surprise speculations of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Polish reactions to the Challenger tragedy. THE NEW YORK TIMES found it a dissonance to write in Poland about the tragedy in the context of the American SDI programme. Said Urban: The Poles have a reason for concern. It should not surprise or hurt anybody that concern is being voiced here linked with the haste of the U.S. in moving armaments into outer space. One should not make a problem of the fact that the issue of "star wars" has also appeared in the context of the tragedy which fell on the American nation. General Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed human grief and solidarity in face of the tragedy, expressing the fundamental feeling of the Polish public opinion.

A correspondent of the FINANCIAL TIMES asked whether the current festival of Woody Allen's films on Polish television and the lack of harsh exchanges between Poland and the U.S. in the recent period can mean that an exchange of ambassadors will take place. The minister described the question as proving a lack of diplomatic experience (of the reporter).

The government spokesman also informed the journalists that technical preparations are under way in connection with the planned opening of Poland-Israel visa section.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS TRADE UNION ACCORD SESSION

AU041239 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Feb 86 p 2

[Teresa Grabczynsk report: "Talks by the OPZZ Executive Committee"]

[Text] The way trade unionists use their powers in work places; what kind of discrepancies, in the view of Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] inspectors, are still occurring in the implementation on the trade union law; how rapidly the trade union ranks are growing; and what is the stance of trade unionists vis-a-vis economic affairs -- these were the main topics of Friday's [31 January] meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ].

NIK Deputy Chairman Roman Mistewicz reported on the results of controls carried out by NIK and the State Labor Inspectorate into the way work place administrations are observing the trade union law. The overall assessment is considerably more favorable than it was 2 years ago, but many plants still display glaring discrepancies in respecting the trade union law.

The conditions granted to trade unions concerning work safety and hygiene have to be viewed as positive. This is illustrated by the fact that 90 percent of the remarks and recommendations of the Social Labor Inspectorate in this area have been obeyed.

But in some work places there is still poor cooperation between the managements, workers councils, and trade unions concerning increased production, better quality production, greater inventiveness, and so on. It turns out that trade unionists are still rarely receiving draft annual plans in order to give an opinion of them and that they are not being informed about the economic situation of enterprises.

Cooperation between administrations and trade unions in social affairs is most favorable of all. Trade unionists are displaying great energy in this sphere, forcing, as it were, the managements to act in a positive way. But exactly the opposite picture emerges of trade union participation in inspections, the result, among other things, of a lack of clear-cut and uniform rules.

A report on the development of trade union ranks was also heard with great attention. Trade unions already have 5,732,000 members (including 647,000 pensioners), belonging to 25,065 trade unions.

According to data from the final three quarters of last year, the degree of "trade unionization" on a national scale amounts to 55 percent, but considerable differences exist between branch and regional trade unions.

Seventy-six percent of party members belong to trade unions. There are definitely not enough young people. Various opinions were voiced during the discussion on how to get through to the young people and publicize trade union activity inside work places. However, it was agreed that the trade unionists themselves are definitely not making sufficient use of their statutory powers, that trade union propaganda and information is subject to serious fluctuations, and consequently the work forces do not know much about organizational work.

"What is most important," said OPZZ Chairman A. Miodowicz at the end, "is that the trade unions are being talked about, though not always in good terms. Over the past few years a class trade union movement has reemerged and consolidated, with a uniform political countenance. We are constantly seeking ways of encouraging its further development. In March we will meet in Warsaw with trade union worker aktivs from the largest plants. We are thinking about gaining young people and about trade union education, and we will make youth organizations an offer."

In recognition of its importance, the previously dealt with subject of trade union sponsorship [patronat] of schools was returned to.

Having acquainted themselves with a report on the joint OPZZ Presidium-Government Presidum meeting, the Executive Committee adopted a "stance" on this subject.

The stance says that the meeting was dictated by the number of remarks and opinions that had been addressed to the trade union movement by people afraid that the standard of living of worker and pensioner families would drop.

Recognizing the necessity of economically justified price rises, the Executive Committee believes that a limit should nevertheless be imposed on how much the prices of basic food commodities may rise. The excessively high food price rises so far have disturbed many people's feeling of economic security. Trade unionists are of the opinion that prices policy cannot be the only way of achieving market equilibrium and fighting inflation. Their concern is also aroused by the ineffectiveness of wage systems in making wages dependent on productivity and by the unjustified rise in income of the private sector.

The adopted document also states that the trade unions will carefully investigate price rises, the poverty line, and the costs of living. They will also undertake action meant to prevent a drop in the real wages of employees of the socialized economy.

We read in the "Stance": Fully aware of the complexity of the country's economic situation, the trade unions are undertaking and will undertake action to encourage more efficient management in all spheres and at all levels of the national economy.

The OPZZ Executive Committee committed the OPZZ Presidium to speed up work on setting up a trade union center of research and analysis.

Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the PZPR Central Committee socioprofessional department, took part in the talks.

TRANSPORTATION SLOWS AS SNOWSTORM STRIKES

AU131014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/2/1986 -- Weather conditions deteriorated in Romania all through the day, on Wednesday, February 12, when heavy snows fell in the south of Banat, Oltenia, Muntenia and Dobrogea. Less heavier snowfalls were also registered in several counties in Moldova. In South-eastern Romania the wind blew at speeds up to 70 kmh, creating snow drifts.

Due to worsening weather conditions, rail traffic has become more difficult in the areas affected by the snowstorm. Slower traffic is reported on the railway lines in southern Muntenia and Oltenia where there are powerful snow drifts.

Drifting snow has also affected some national roads, traffic is disrupted on the Bucharest-Pitesti motorway at km 44-80, as well as on several national roads in southern Muntenia. Road traffic is difficult in the south of Oltenia, as in the aforementioned regions snow drifts are up to one meter high.

Several passenger transportation routes have been closed, while other routes have been either shortened or deviated.

The traffic of vessels is difficult, and it was reduced on the Danube, in southern Oltenia and Muntenia.

Activities have been slowed down in the port of Constanta due to galeforce winds.

Air traffic is closed in the airports of Baneasa and Caransebes.

Adequate technical means have been deployed everywhere to prevent snow from blocking the railways and restore traffic on the affected roads.

Cars Banned, Railways Close

AU131835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1704 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/2/1986 -- On February 13, in the morning, snow covered nearly the whole territory of Romania, measuring on the average 30 to 60 cm in Oltenia, 10 to 40 cm in Muntenia, 10 to 30 cm in Moldova, up to 150 cm in Maramures and between 20 and 25 cm in Bucharest. Blizzards have built snow heaps in many places.

As a result of the heavy snowfalls and powerful blizzards traffic is closed along two railway lines in southern Muntenia and work is under way to open it again.

Traffic is also closed along a series of national roads in the same zone, among them the Bucharest-Pitesti highway, and difficult on roads in the southern parts of Oltenia, Moldova, Muntenia and Dobrogea.

Snowfalls and blizzards have affected the transport of passengers and freight in a series of counties.

In the counties of Constanta, Tulcea, Vaslui, Iasi and Botosani the traffic of private cars has been banned in localities and outside them.

Blizzards also affected activities in the Danubian and Black-Sea ports.

The post and telecommunications installations operate as usual.

All the airports are in operation.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS ENLARGED AGRICULTURAL PLENUM

AU131708 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/2/1986 -- In the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania, the works of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management started in Bucharest, on February 13.

The plenary meeting analyzes the results scored in 1985, debates and sets measures for taking the activity in this domain to a higher level of quality and efficiency, for the implementation of the provisions of the plan of development of agriculture and food industry in 1986, the first year of the eighth five-year period.

First secretaries and secretaries for agricultural problems of party county committees, executives of county organs subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchase of Farm Produce, Ministry of Silviculture, National Water Management Council, National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms and of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, managerial staff, experts and workers in producer farms, research and learning units, party organizers, chairmen of joint agroindustrial councils, secretaries of party commune committees, peasants with individual farmsteads in non-cooperativized localities, party and mass and public organizations activists are attending.

The plenary meeting debates inter alia the report on the activity carried out in agriculture in 1985, tasks and measures to be undertaken to fulfill the provisions in the directives of the 13th RCP Congress on the development of agriculture and food industry; the programme of measures for the preparation and unfolding of the 1986 spring farm campaign; the programme regarding territorial management and growth of soil fertility over 1986-1990; the programme for irrigation, drainage and soil erosion control operations in 1986; the programme regarding the production, export and economic efficiency of vegetables in 1986; the programme of vine and fruit cultivation over 1986-1990; the programme of rabbit-breeding development; the programme of beekeeping development in 1986-1990; the programme of plant and animal farm produce contracting and acquisitioning in 1986; a string of other draft decrees regarding the improvement of activity in agriculture; the convening of the congress of management councils of the socialist agricultural units, of all peasantry, of the councils of working people in food industry and farm produce acquisitioning, silviculture and water management.

The report was delivered by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management.

On the first day of the plenary meeting the debates proceeded first in plenum and then by groups of counties.

The plenary meeting of the council of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms, the plenary meeting of the Council of Silviculture and the meeting of the Central Commission of Farmers in Non-Cooperativized Localities also took place.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SUDANESE COUNCIL MEMBER

AU031244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/2/1986 -- Monday, February 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, was calledon by Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn Ahmad, member of the Transitional Military Council of the Republic of Sudan, now visiting Romania.

The guest handed over to the Romanian head of state a message and conveyed him a warm salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, as well as welfare and progress for the Romanian people, on behalf of General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammand Hassan Siwar Al-Dhahab, chairman on the Military Transitional Council of the Republic of Sudan.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and in turn addressed the chairman of the Transitional Military Council of the Republic of Sudan and the members of the Council his salute and his wishes, alongside peace and prosperity to the friendly Sudanese people.

During the interview, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Sudan, expressing the wish to work for the development of these relations on multiple planes. In the context of the sides highlighted the possibilities at hand for an amplification and diversification of the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration, based on long-term agreements to give it stability and perspective, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Lieutenant-General Vasile Milea, minister of National Defence, participated in the interview.

WAR CRIMINAL ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC TO FACE TRIAL

LD132346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 13 (TANJUG) -- The war criminal Andrija, Artukovic, will be tried in regular court proceedings. Assistant Federal Secretary for Justice Predrag Matovic told the above to a press conference in Belgrade today and went on to say that the goal of the trial was to punish crimes Artukovic committed in Yugoslavia during World War Two and to remind that such acts were not subject to the statute of limitations.

Matovic recalled that Artukovic was declared war criminal in Yugoslavia on July 23, 1945, two months after the end of World War Two. The United States extradited Artukovic to the Yugoslav authorities yesterday on the basis of an extradition request dating back to as far as 1951 and renewed in 1984.

Yugoslav medical experts will take constant care of Artukovic's (86) health. On the basis of their opinion, the Zagreb District court will decide on the times for court sessions and presentation of evidence. Matovic noted that the U.S. judicial authorities also took this aspect into consideration during the proceedings at the Yugoslav extradition request.

He said that the Yugoslav criminal procedure law specifies the cases and stages of the proceedings which the accused is not compelled to attend. The trial will be public, Matovic added.

Artukovic may lodge an appeal against the verdict of the Zagreb District court with the Republic of Croatia Supreme Court, as a regular legal remedy. Also, either the prosecutor or the accused may use extraordinary legal remedies, and depending on the regulations, address the Republic of Croatia Supreme Court or the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia.

Artukovic will be indicted under the Articles 142 and 144 of the Yugoslav Criminal Law, i.e., for war crimes against civilian population and crimes against prisoners of war.

As former interior minister of Hitler's creation, the so-called "independent state of Croatia", Artukovic took direct part in or issued orders for the killing or imprisoning in concentration camps of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies, as well as those Croatians who were members of the national liberation movement or in other ways opposed Hitler's occupation of Yugoslavia.

In replying to the question whether the defence may call up any witness, Matovic said that the Yugoslav law imposes no restrictions on the court regarding the selection of evidence in establishing the truth.

Trial May Rekindle Tensions

AU131336 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Yugoslavia today announced tentative plans to try alleged Nazi war criminal Adrija Artukovic, extradited from the United States yesterday on charge of having killed 700,000 Jews, Serbs and Gypsies during the Second World War.

The decision to go ahead with the trial comes despite fears this could rekindle tension between ethnic Serbs and Croats born of World War 2. But a Justice Ministry spokesman, Predrag Matovic, appeared to leave all options open, stressing that Artukovic -- 86, blind and suffering from heart trouble and the onset of senility -- would be tried if his health permitted it, "in line with Yugoslav law." The spokesman declined to be drawn on when the trial might start, but indicated that the judicial process was underway.

Artukovic, also known as the Butcher of the Balkans, is currently in preventive detention in Zagreb. He was placed under arrest at planeside yesterday, ending a long legal battle in the U.S. fighting extradition.

The drawn-out extradition proceeding had fueled speculation here that the government might prefer to see Artukovic die of old age, rather than place him on trial and stir up old enmities.

Some prominent Croats have asserted that the number of Artukovic's victims was vastly exaggerated to foist a sense of collective guilt on the Croatian community.

VLAJKOVIC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO IRAN

AU131745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- On behalf of the Presidency, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent to 'Ali Seyyed Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a telegram with cordial congratulations on the national holiday, the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution, expressing best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

ALBANA'S ALIA SUPPORTING SFRY IRREDENTISTS

LD131648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1554 GMT 13 Feb 86

["Ramiz Alia Continues Enver Hoxha Policy" -- by Milo Dyukic]

[Text] Belgrade, February 13 (TANJUG) -- By gross interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, Albanian party leader and head of state Ramiz Alia has demonstrated his unwillingness to normalize and promote relations with the neighbouring country.

In a speech at Rrshen, northern Albania on Sunday [9 February], he took under his protection Albania's "sons and daughters" who are allegedly exposed to persecution in Yugoslavia. He, in fact, denied Yugoslavia's sovereign right to oppose and punish those members of the Albanian nationality, who as members of dissident groups take arms, pillage, burn, destroy, and demand that large parts of Yugoslavia be joined to Albania by force. Ramiz Alia stressed that he did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia.

Albania's current leading statesman repeated the well-known thesis of his predecessor Enver Hoxha on the danger of "greater Serbian chauvinism" which threatens "not only" Albanians but other nations in multi-national Yugoslavia and laid claim to "Albanian parts" not only Kosovo but other regions in Yugoslavia, which coincide with the well-known pretension on "unjustly severed territory".

It appears that Ramiz Alia is still not capable of grasping the fact that only Yugoslav territory exists in Yugoslavia and the fact that in many apsects Albania's security depends on the stability of Yugoslavia.

Repeating in his speech last Sunday the pledge to follow Enver Hoxha's course, Ramiz Alia dispelled the slightest illusion, reported in some parts of the world, that the new Albanian party leader and head of state would have more insight into the needs of his country and new international trends.

In his speech Alia revealed to his nation that their "living standard" had improved, that the country "looked forward to progress in all areas" and that it had been affected by three misfortunes in last year: a lengthy frost, drought and "the greatest loss in our new life" -- the death of Enver Hoxha. All this, he said had been surmounted by a "mammoth struggle" and the Albanian "step forward had not faltered."

ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS ACTIVE IN MACEDONIA

AU131535 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Dragan Nikolic article: "What Irredentists in Macedonia Are Doing"]

[Excerpts] At their sessions held recently, SAWP commissions for intranational relations in Gostivar, Debar, Kicevo, Tetovo, Kumanovo, and Struga noted that the political and security situation in these communes -- which have a population of mixed national composition -- despite the achieved results, is still burdened by illegal hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism which is trying to maintain the continuity of counterrevolutionary activities.

Promises and Pressures

This activity has been manifested through various known and less known, "more subtle" forms. It still happens in certain places that slogans are written, nationalist songs sung, clothes worn with conspicuous marks of national affiliation, newly born children are given old Albanian names (every other child is Skender or Albana), and hostile slogans at sports matches are frequently heard. There is novelty, however, in the fact that more and more frequently hostile slogans from positions of Macedonian nationalism are written in the same places as irredentist slogans -- in schools, cultural halls, rooms of folklore ensembles and sociopolitical organizations, and elsewhere.

Individuals who are acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are still exerting pressure on Muslim Macedonians, Turks, and Romanies to declare themsolves as Albanians, threatening them with being "converted to the infidel faith" if they fail to do so, in other words, telling them that all Muslims are the same, that is, Albanians.

A connection has been noticed between the hostile activity of irredentists in those communes and the activity of various hostile groups abroad, which has been especially intensive recently among our workers abroad. They are trying to exert their influence through pressure, but also through all kinds of promises (promising jobs for those people or for their family members, promising to provide flats, and the like). Occurrences of hostile propaganda material being brought into the country have also been noticed.

In all communes with mixed population, Albanians have been buying land from Macedonians and Turks for enormous prices. An ordinary plot of cultivated land is bought for 10 to 20 million dinars. Such phenomena raise suspicions that irredentists support these purchases financially.

Note has been taken of the phenomenon of some ethnic Albanian teachers interrupting their work in schools without announcement and going abroad for expensive trips, most frequently to the United States of America. There were 30 such trips in Cicevo commune alone during this year.

The hajj -- a visit to Muslim holy places -- is carried out in an organized way, and a certan number of hajjis, after returning to their communes, become active agitators for Islam as a world phenomenon. The same is also done by those returning from various religious colleges in Afro-Asian countries. Most of the khojas [Islamic teachers] are Albanians who carry out religious ceremonies exclusively in Albanian, even when the faithful are not of Albanian nationality (Turks, Macedonians, Muslims, Muslim Romanies) which inevitably reflects on relations among nationalities. This creates various kinds of intolerance and reactions.

In some communes, Albanian women find it difficult to join in associated labor because of traditional conservatism as well as because of activities by irredentists, who interpret Albanian women's joining associated labor and their emancipation as a striving to have them bear fewer children, which demonstrates the inhuman essence of this ideology.

LCY 'MALFUNCTIONING' IN LEADERSHIP ROLE

AU121205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 86 p 2

[Vojislava Vignjevic article: "Confused Matters"]

[Excerpts] We would not be saying anything new if we observed that one of the weakest points of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, the document which has already been extensively discussed all over the country, is the part about our society's subjective forces. To be more precise, the part about the fulfillment of the constitutional role of sociopolitical organizations in the political system of socialist self-management.

A careful reader cannot miss this kind of remark for the simple reason that this important theme was discussed in only nine pages of a rather largish book, and that, for example, the fulfillment of the LC role in society was devoted three sentences of this nine page text.

Nothing new will be said, even if we ascertain (yet again) that the main ideological, driving force of the Yugoslav political system the LC, is today malfunctioning [zakuzueje].

The violation of two programmatically equal elements of pary work, the national and the class, is most obvious in the increasingly more frequent avoidance of the application of democratic centralism.

Who, then, in our society is offering the "mediation" between these national and class elements? The state of course, or in other words, the republican and provincial states. It is these states that have filled the big vacuum which should, according to the natural order of things and to the LCY program, belong to the vanguard of the working class and to self-management.

When one talks about the involvement of the LC, there is something else worth mentioning. It seems that the principle of consensus has taken root in the places which should have it the least, in the party's activities. It is not infrequent that the problems in the LCY are solved through bargaining and negotiations as if it was closely following what was happening in the state apparatus. And then when an agreement is not found on either side, in other words in both the state and party structures, there is a last-minute rush for arbitration from either side.

And there is something else. As was said at the 24th LCY Central Committee session, the work on the Critical Analysis has shown that in society as well as in the LC there are still big differences and ideological controversies about understanding the class essence of our political system. What is worrying is the fact that although the differences have not widened, they certainly have not been reduced by the completion of this analysis. This refers in first place to the LC. This is so because the main protagonists of these differences are members of the LC, members of political leaderships, and even some members of the LCY Central Committee.

Let us say at the end that the discussions about the functioning of the political system will surely show many more incorrect things in the fulfillment of the Yugoslav Communists' vanguard role. The congresses, particularly the 13th LCY Congress, will surely be an opportunity for establishing the reasons for the deviations in the party's activity and for the disturbances in the equilibrium of the national and class elements which the party must have.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LD132028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the Federal Executive Council was held today under the chairmanship of Mijat Sukovic. During this session several regulations were approved in the area of the economy and economic relations with other countires, and two international agreements were ratified.

The Federal Executive Council endorsed the proposed amendment to the draft law on securing funds for subsidizing artificial fertilizers and funds for the protection of plants and quality seed varieties for 1986.

Proceeding from the policy of openness and broad cooperation, the Federal Executive Council gave a guarantee, in the form of a statement, that it will, in accordance with the Olympic Charter, guarantee unrestricted and free access to the summer Olympic games in Belgrade to any sportsman intending to take part in these games if Belgrade is entrusted with the organization of the summer Olympic games in 1992.

The Federal Executive Council examined "key questions concerning technological development in Yugoslavia". In the document it is stated that the rapid economic and social development of the SFRY has been achieved to a large extent by the transfer of technology from developed countires, which was essential in the early postwar decades as well as economically justifiable and socially useful. Yugoslavia also imported equipment that aided in industry. Proceeding from the aims for our future, socioeconomic development in Yugoslavia must be directed toward further strengthening the material bases of scientific and research work.

In this connection it was stated that it is necessary to facilitate the more selective development of our own technology and its transfer to other countries. At the same time we should endeavor to achieve further improvement in the quality of our scientific work and further develop our scientific cadres, cadres who will make possible the realization of Yugoslavia's technological development strategy. In order to speed up technological development, the joint program of scientific and technological development must receive social, organizational, and financial support with the maximum rationalization of investments.

It was stressed that the basic aim of the further technological development of Yugoslavia is the reduction of the technological and developmental dependence of Yugoslavia's economy on the developed world. To achieve this it is necessary to develop our own technology more rapidly and to constantly innovate. Technological development presupposes promoting technology which will guarantee a reduction in the consumption of energy and materials per unit of production while increasing labor productivity. In this way Yugoslavia can raise the quality of its production intended for export, increase its competetiveness on the world market, and participate to a greater extent in the international division of labor. Technological development in the Yugoslav economy should also affect the humanization of labor.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CC SETS DATE FOR CONGRESS

AU112058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1-2 Feb 86 p 7

[E. Demirovic, F. Zulic report on Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee session]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 31 Jan -- What is needed instead of a principled, academic debate on changes in the system based on the proposals contained in the Critical Analysis, is an orientation toward specific tasks that ensue from the analysis. It can be said that those tasks apply to all organs and institutions of the system through which one manages and ensures the influence of working people and citizens on decisionmaking, organs, and institutions ranging from workers' meetings, delegations, workers councils, and other organs and organizations at the grassroots of the self-managing organization, all the way to the federation. In a certain way, the tasks apply to organs and institutions at all levels of organizing society, especially from the point of view of decisionmaking. In order to implement the proposals offered, one should elaborate, change, and complete a large part of the legal system in this republic, as well as self-managing agreements and statutes of organizations of associated labor and self-managing communities.

Clear Concept

These are the basic points from the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina (chaired by Mato Andric). The center of attention in its agenda was occupied by the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, by which the highest party organ of the republic has in fact joined the public debate on this document.

The activity of Communists must be based on the demand that each specific question in the forthcoming activities be discussed in the context of the clearly established concept of integral self-management. This is even more so, Ferhad Kotoric emphasized in his introductory speech, because of the widespread practice of "pulling out" some questions from their context and treating them separately.

The result of that practice often is that a solution is offered which does indeed remain within the practice of self-management, but has the form and level of statements we used to make during developments so far, the time when we proclaimed the demand that the development of self-management should "leave" the factory grounds with a view to overcoming as soon as possible the situation in which the political system is separated from self-management, remaining at the "higher" levels of organization of society.

The Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina also discussed and adopted the report on the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium's work between the two sessions, which was submitted by Presidium Secretary Zivko Grubor.

The draft decision on convening the Ninth Congress of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which will be held in Sarajevo on 20 and 21 May, was also adopted. The Central Committee will endorse the draft agenda of the congress no later than 2 months before the congress. Draft reports, resolutions, and amendments to the Statute of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina will be submitted for public debate within the period of time envisaged by the Statute of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Criticism of the political system is not possible, as Hamdija Pozderac put it, without being at the same time and above all criticism of the method and efficacy of work of sociopolitical organizations, their position, and their role in society. It is obvious that during the past period sociopolitical organizations failed to use the real historic opportunities offered them by the Constitution in that respect. This is why democratic communication in the delegate assembly system between sociopolitical organizations and self-managing delegate bodies has remained undeveloped. If we insist during the coming period that institutions of the system perform the tasks set by the Constitution, Hamdija Pozderac stressed, there will be no more misunderstanding about what the tasks of the state are and what the tasks of associated labor are.

WRITERS' ASSOCIATION PROTESTS ARREST OF PROFESSOR

AU131955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The annual meeting of the Yugoslav Writers' Association will be held in Maribor on 10, 11, and 12 April, it was concluded at the session of the Yugoslav Writers' Association Presidium today. The Maribor meeting will discuss the literatures of Yugoslavia. The proposal of the Serbian Writers' Association that Miodrag Bulatovic be new chairman of the Yugoslav Writers' Association was also acknowledged.

At the proposal of the association's chairman, Ciril Zlobec, the presidium unanimously adopted a protest because of the arrest of Professor Dr Dragoljub Petrovic.